TRINITY SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2021

Economic and Social Council
Post-pandemic economic recovery.
Mariana Gasca Delgado, Nahomi García Ita

General background:

The latest threat to global health is the ongoing outbreak of the respiratory disease that was recently given the name Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Covid-19 was recognized in December 2019.1 It was rapidly shown to be caused by a novel coronavirus that is structurally related to the virus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). As in two preceding instances of emergence of coronavirus disease in the past 18 years2 — SARS (2002 and 2003) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) (2012 to the present) — the Covid-19 outbreak has posed critical challenges for the public health, research, and medical communities.

The globalization of COVID-19 pandemic and its economic impacts is set to run havoc across all economies in the world, throwing many into recession and possibly economic depression. As the numbers of infected and death cases rise sharply and recovery from the pandemic remains uncertain even in developed countries, evidence of shocks across economies including China, the Europe, and the US are already emerging. The aim of this paper is to provide an overall understanding of the likely economic shocks after the pandemic, covering economic activities or areas including demand, supply, supply chain, trade, investment, price level, exchange rates, and financial stability and risk, economic growth, and international cooperation. Countries in the assembly ECOSOC will discuss to find a viable solution of the economic.

Key points:

- Economy focus in exchange rates
- Financial stability in small countries
- Supply chain financing in the different countries
- Importance of economic growth and international cooperation

Federal Republic of Brazil:

The Brazilian economy is showing contrasting signs as it is still suffering from the pandemic's impact. On the one hand, the Brazilian economy recovered strongly in the third quarter of 2020, by 7.7% quarter-on-quarter (albeit still contracting by 3.9% on a year-on-year basis). On the other hand, the sharp rebound in Covid-19 cases since November will affect the fourth-quarter data. As for 2021, the persisting impact of the pandemic and uncertainties around the vaccine roll-out will cloud the economic recovery. The government's national vaccination plan is expected to start as of next February and aims to vaccinate the whole population by the end of 2021.

As the world's third most-affected country, with 6.9 million cases and more than 180,000 deaths as at mid-December, Brazil's health and economic crisis is not over yet. GDP growth is forecasted to drop by 5.8% this year and to rebound by 2.8% in 2021.
S, Losungen. "BRAZIL: CONTINUED COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT WILL MITIGATE ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN 2021." credendo.com. CRENDO, 21 Dec. 2020. Web. 18 Feb. 2021. <https://www.credendo.com/de/node/8561>.

French Republic:
In France, the aid cushioned the blow of the first phase of the pandemic. Insolvencies this year are roughly 40 per cent below 2019 levels, according to UBS, while unemployment rose by about 1 per cent to 9 per cent overall by the end of September. But job losses are now accelerating. More than 35,000 lay-offs have been announced since the start of September, a Paris-based consultancy, while government figures show that average weekly lay-offs are some 80 per cent higher since September than from March to the end of August. Some deterioration is down to the second lockdown imposed in late October, forcing shops, gyms, theatres and restaurants to close. Officials pledged more help by expanding existing aid schemes like the PGE and introducing new ones, such as tax credits to landlords who grant rent holidays to commercial tenants. Nevertheless, many small business owners reacted with deep anger. In Toulouse and Bordeaux they held theatrical protests where they dressed in black and played dead in front of the town hall. (Keohane, 2020).

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

Saudi Arabia's churn is not unique. All oil economies have been forced into a hard reset this year. But given Saudi Arabia's stature in the region, it's challenges appear more pronounced and has a bearing on others.

The economic crisis in the country is driven by a sole factor, oil. It hit rock bottom this year as oil prices fell below zero. However, it has recovered since, but the rates remain at an all-time low. Demand has plummeted and producers are leaving more supplies in the ground, due to this,

this, Riyadh is making unprecedented cuts to its budget. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wants to cut spending by 7%.

Riyadh is running a budget deficit because of coronavirus pandemic. The Kingdom expects to be short of close to $80 billion this year which is around 12 per cent of Saudi Arabia's GDP. With a deficit so huge, Riyadh has no options but to cut spending. It wants to slash spending to $264 billion this year. This is expected to bring the deficit down to less than five per cent of the GDP.

desk, Gravitas. “Saudi Arabia carries out royal purge despite economic crisis, pandemic.” wionews.com. WION, 16 Dec. 2020. Web. 18 Feb. 2021.

Russian Federation:

The scale of the upheavals in the world and Russian economies allows us to consider them as a global cataclysm comparable to a military crisis. Quarantine measures that were used by most countries of the world, including Russia, made it possible to reduce mortality from a pandemic and distribute the load on the healthcare system in time, but this has to be paid for by a serious economic recession. In Russia, according to the results of 2020, the decline in GDP may exceed 5%, the number of poor can increase from 18 million to 20–21 million people. Under these conditions, all the problems and development restrictions that have accumulated in the Russian economy over the past decade are exacerbated. Aganbegyan et al.

Aganbegyan, A. G., Klepach, A. N., Porfiryev, B. N., Uzyakov, M. N., & Shirov, A. A. (2020). Post-Pandemic Recovery: The Russian Economy and the Transition to Sustainable Social and Economic Development. Studies on Russian Economic Development,

Italian Republic:

The wealth produced in Italy in the second quarter of 2020 decreased €50 billion compared to the first quarter of 2020 thus dropping from €406 billion to €356 billion. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) dropped 12.4%, an unprecedented figure in the history of ISTAT (Italian National Institute of Statistics).

However, the decrease in Italian wealth, based on statistical comparisons, is in-line with Eurozone figures (-13.8% for France, -18.5% for Spain, -16.5% for Portugal and -10.1% for Germany). To limit the detrimental effects of this difficult economic phase, the Italian government examined a series of measures aimed at stimulating spending and thus providing a new boost for the country’s economy. They are scheduled to be implemented shortly.

D., L. (2020, September 22). The impact of Covid-19 on the Italian economy. Retrieved from http://ceo-tools.com/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-italian-economy

Federal Republic of Germany:

Germany's economy shrank by 5% last year, according to official figures, among the smallest declines anticipated in Europe despite the coronavirus pandemic causing the deepest recession since the 2008 financial crisis.

The German recession is expected to be among the least severe in Europe, with analysts crediting a decisive fiscal response and the avoidance of overly optimistic forecasts. By comparison, national output is expected to drop by more than 9% in Italy and France, and by 11.3% in the UK
– the worst performance for more than 300 years.

Analysts said the composition of Germany's economy helped it record a stronger performance than many close neighbours, its bigger manufacturing and exporting base able to continue operating with fewer disruptions than the service-sector heavy economy of the UK.
Partington, R. (2021, January 14). German economy shrank by just 5% in 2020 amid Covid-19. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/14/germany-economy-shrank-by-just-5-in-2020-amid-covid-19

Republic of Shout Africa:

At the beginning of March 2020, South Africa (59 million inhabitants) was hit by the pandemic of COVID-19 and soon became the most affected country in Africa by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. From one single case on March 5th, the number of cases increased rapidly, forcing the South-African Government to swiftly react and place the country under strict lockdown for six weeks. The strategy of the South African Government bore fruits with a contained spread of the virus. If the number of positive cases at the end of the lockdown reached 5647, the number of fatal casualties was limited to 103 deaths. The lockdown was overall well respected, even if serious problems of food supply soon occurred in informal settlements, leading to riots and confrontation with security forces. Indeed, populations were obedient, but not being able to practice sport or outdoors activities appeared heavy. The constant fear of the poorest not to have enough money to pay rent and buy food (even if the Government organised food parcels' distributions), and to find less and less work was echoed by the fear of losing jobs among those more privileged. Despite the risk of an economic crisis, the South African Government has continued on the reasonable path of containing the pandemic with ending the lockdown at a slow pace, in five phases.
Stiegler, N., & Bouchard, J. P. (2020). South Africa: Challenges and successes of the COVID-19 lockdown. Annales medico-psychologiques, 178(7), 695–698.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amp.2020.05.006

The Commonwealth of Australia:

The condition of the Australian economy before coronavirus is important because the post-COVID Australian economy is in most respects the same one Australia possessed in January 2020. There is certainly higher unemployment, higher government debt and deficits, the Reserve Bank's balance sheet is bigger, interest rates are lower, and global output growth will be slower. However, the buildings, machines, mines, farms, offices, and transportation are all the same as they were. Technology is unchanged. Australians have the same skills they had previously, the same work routines, the same ambitions and expectations.

Whatever was good and bad about the Australian economy in January 2020 is also good and bad today. The problems presented by the pandemic — unemployment, rising debt levels, low interest rates in advanced economies, and the US–China quarrel — are mostly amplifications of problems that existed prior to the COVID-19 crisis. Yet the experience of the years before did not point to structural problems in the Australian economy, or to persuasive evidence the 29-year run of uninterrupted growth was faltering. In the three or four years prior to the emergence of the novel coronavirus, Australia had experienced weak growth in household consumption and business investment, and unsatisfactorily high unemployment levels. It faces the same problems now, but on a bigger scale.

EDWARDS, J. (2020, November 20). THE COSTS OF COVID: AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMIC PROSPECTS IN A WOUNDED WORLD. Retrieved from https://www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/costs-covid-australia-economic-prospects-wounded-world

Republic of India:

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries, with many cases having been reported worldwide. As of May 8th, 2020, in India, 56,342 positive cases have been reported. India, with a population of more than 1.34 billion—the second largest population in the world—will have difficulty in controlling the transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 among its population. Multiple strategies would be highly necessary to handle the current outbreak; these include computational modeling, statistical tools, and quantitative analyses to control the spread as well as the rapid development of a new treatment. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and has taken necessary actions to control the spread of COVID-19. The central and state governments are taking several measures and formulating several wartime protocols to achieve this goal. Moreover, the Indian government implemented a 55-days lockdown throughout the country that started on March 25th, 2020, to reduce the transmission of the virus. This outbreak is inextricably linked to the economy of the nation, as it has dramatically impeded industrial sectors because people worldwide are currently cautious about engaging in business in the affected region.

Kumar, T. (2020, May 12). The Rise and impact of COVID-19 in India. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341286302_The_Rise_and_impact_of_COVID- 19_in_India

People's Republic of China:

China's economy has seen a strong rebound, while the rest of the world struggles with anaemic demand, millions of job losses, and businesses shutting down.

China's economic engine roared back to life after a brutal lockdown that saw the Chinese economy contract by a historic 6.8% in the first quarter of 2020.

We should always be circumspect about Chinese data - with the usual caveat that the trajectory of the data rather than the figures themselves are a useful guide to how China's economy is growing. What these numbers show is that China's strategy of locking down cities hard and quickly has worked.

A combination of government-led investment and global demand for Chinese goods also helped to power a rapid recovery, and boost exports.

BBC, B. (2020, January 18). Covid-19: China's economy picks up, bucking global trend. Retrieved from https://www.bbc.com/news/business-55699971

Swiss Confederation:

In the year under review, Switzerland's foreign economy was affected by the state measures taken worldwide to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of these measures on the world economy and on international trade is cause for concern.

Despite this serious situation, Switzerland has so far managed the crisis successfully from an economic point of view when compared internationally. The measures taken by the federal government, the cantons and communes to support the domestic economy have served to prevent an even more severe economic slump. The global value chains, which are vital to Switzerland and its prosperity, have proven to be dependable even in this exceptional situation: there were no lengthy gaps in supply.

Bern, 20.01.2021 - On 20 January, the Federal Council adopted the 2020 Foreign Economic Policy

Report. This year's report focuses on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Switzerland's foreign economy.

Republic of Nigeria:

Nigeria is highly vulnerable to the global economic disruption caused by COVID-19, particularly due to the pronounced decline in oil prices and spikes in risk aversion in global capital markets.

Nationally, 40 percent of Nigerians (83 million people) live below the poverty line, while another 25 percent (53 million) are vulnerable. With COVID-19, many of these 53 million vulnerable people could fall into poverty. The magnitude of the health impact depends on the duration and the domestic spread of the outbreak, while the economic impact hinges on oil prices. Oil accounts for over 80 percent of exports, a third of banking sector credit, and half of government revenues. Oil prices also affect growth in non-oil industries and services, with additional pressures arising from foreign portfolio investors' reassessment of risks and domestic liquidity management.

RELEASE, P. (2021, February 5). The World Bank In Nigeria. Retrieved from https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-82045.html

Democratic people's Republic of Korea:

In the first two months of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) had the second highest number of cases globally yet was able to dramatically lower the incidence of new cases and sustain a low mortality rate, making it a promising example of strong national response. We describe the main strategies undertaken and selected facilitators and challenges in order to identify transferable lessons for other countries working to control the spread and impact of COVID-19. Identified strategies included early recognition of the threat and rapid activation of national response protocols led by national leadership; rapid establishment of diagnostic capacity; scale-up of measures for preventing community transmission; and redesigning the triage and treatment systems, mobilizing the necessary resources for clinical care. Facilitators included existing hospital capacity, the epidemiology of the COVID-19 outbreak, and strong national leadership despite political changes and population sensitization due to the 2015 Middle East respiratory syndrome–related coronavirus (MERS-CoV) epidemic.

Oh, J., Lee, J. K., Schwarz, D., Ratcliffe, H. L., Markuns, J. F., & Hirschhorn, L. R. (2020). National response to COVID-19 in the Republic of Korea and lessons learned for other countries. Health Systems & Reform,

State of Japan:

Japanese governments' responses in terms of financial stimulus considers longer term resilience and sustainability. This paper reviews pertinent academic literature and publicly available data

data from governments and organisations. The research is a rapid analysis of emerging information provided by the government of Japan and other international organisations. Using the case of Japan, this paper suggests that it is possible both to protect public health and essential services, while also promoting resilience and sustainability. Japan's integrated solutions show that pandemic response can include accelerated decarbonization and resilient, sustainable development. “DeWit, A., Shaw, R., & Djalante, R”. (2020). An integrated approach to sustainable development, National Resilience, and COVID-19 responses: The case of Japan. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction.

Canada:

There are three major industries in Canada which include the service industry, manufacturing and natural resource sectors. As these sectors grow and develop, the need for skilled and qualified workers has become a necessity. Canada also has a steady interest rate of 1.75% and an inflation rate of 1.95% for 2019, which has assisted in helping consumer spending in the country itself. Currently, Canada’s GDP per capita is sitting at a healthy C$50,725 for 2019.

Canada’s Industries are supported by a thriving manufacturing sector, retail, film industry and foreign trade and many more. The graph below shows some of the biggest markets in Canada and how much percentage of the Gross National Product (GNP) each of them contribute to the economy.

Canada's, C. (2021, February 5). Canada's Economic Structure. Retrieved from https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-82045.html

State of Israel:

Path analyses showed that five variables significantly predicted these two indicators. Their best predictor at T1 and T2 was well-being followed by individual resilience, economic difficulties due to the pandemic crisis, community resilience, and gender. It was concluded that psychological attributes may help in decreasing the impact of the threats of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Kimhi, S., Marciano, H., Eshel, Y., & Adini, B. (2020). Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic: Distress and resilience. International Journal of Disaster Risk

United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom is entering a period of high unemployment with stifled job creation. The government's response to the unemployment crisis so far relies on a quicker bounce back in economic activity than either the Office for Budget Responsibility or the Bank of England are predicting. No plans have been put in place to protect jobs or businesses in the event of future local lockdowns once the government’s Job Retention Scheme (JRS) ends, or indeed if there is a

a second wave requiring national lockdown measures.
McNeil, C., Jung, C., & Hochlaf, D. (2020). Rescue and recovery: Covid-19, jobs and income security.

United Mexican States:

Mexico's fiscal response to the pandemic has been modest compared to its peers, reflecting the authorities' desire to not issue new debt for spending. This approach, however, risks a more severe recession and a weaker economic recovery, with further costs in the future. Balancing the need for stronger near-term fiscal support for the people and the recovery against medium-term discipline, this paper lays out an alternative strategy. We show that credibly announcing a pro-growth and inclusive medium-term fiscal reform upfront-including increased tax capacity, higher public investment and strengthened social safety nets-would open space for larger short-term support and close medium-term fiscal gaps.
Ahmed Hannan, S., Honjo, K., & Raissi, M. (2020). Mexico Needs a Fiscal Twist: Response to COVID-19 and Beyond.

United States of America:

While it is clear that COVID-19 is causing economic disruption at unprecedented speed and scale (Baldwin and Weder di Mauro 2020; Gopinath 2020), the actual size of its economic impact and the relative importance of the underlying channels are still unknown. This poses an additional empirical challenge for the assessment of the economic impact of the NPIs. For instance, if most of the impact of the pandemic were due to the heightened uncertainty (Bakeret al. 2020c) at the global level, then economic activity in a particular country or region may not respond to local health conditions or policies. This hypothesis is supported by earlier work by Carvalho et al. (2020) and Kahn et al. (2020) who find no evidence of a positive correlation between economic losses and the onset and severity of the pandemic, using, respectively, Spanish consumption data and U.S. labor market indicators.

O'Connor, C. M., Anoushiravani, A. A., DiCaprio, M. R., Healy, W. L., & Iorio, R. (2020). Economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic: resuming elective orthopedic surgery and total joint arthroplasty. The Journal of arthroplasty

Kingdom of Spain:

The influence of the pandemic on the Spanish tourism sector and, more specifically, on its hospitality industry is explored in depth. In addition, the main initiatives to support the tourism and hospitality sector that have been undertaken at the global, European and national levels are highlighted and, finally, the response and recovery strategies of the five largest Spanish hotel chains to guarantee a COVID-19-free stay in their facilities and to recover the accommodation

accommodation activity are discussed.

Rodríguez-Antón, J. M., & Alonso-Almeida, M. D. M. (2020). COVID-19 Impacts and Recovery Strategies: The Case of the Hospitality Industry in Spain. Sustainability, 12(20), 8599.

Arab Republic of Egypt:

Our focus is on capturing the opportunities in this post-COVID19 world as a direct consequence of the transformations that were never before imaginable while focusing on Egypt as a case study. Capturing these opportunities might inform future strategies and policymaking processes to design actions and interventions that better suit the new realities. Ignoring these opportunities and returning to“normal” in a world that is no longer “normal” might not just miss opportunities but rather result in significant deterioration and negative impact on existing plans.

Rezk, M. R. A., Piccinetti, L., Radwan, A., Salem, N. M., Sakr, M. M., & Khasawneh, A. (2020). Egypt beyond COVID 19, the best and the worst-case scenarios. Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues.

Republic of Turkey:

In order to prevent a 2001 style crisis, the best option is to consider an immediate lockdown and subsidize the economy. The external funding that is necessary for the economic relief package should be secured through international financial institutions rather than imposing capital controls. Domestic funding should be provided with a well targeted and transparent asset purchase program by the central bank.

Çakmaklı, C., Demiralp, S., Kalemli-Ozcan, S., Yeşiltaş, S., & Yıldırım, M. A. (2020). COVID-19 and emerging markets: The case of Turkey (No. 2011).

Republic of Shout Korea:

The South Korean national government has implemented fiscal measures to combat COVID-19 in four stages.1 The first- and second-stage measures were executed by the executive branch of the national government on February 18 and 28, respectively (Korea Ministry of Economy and Finance [MOEF], 2020c). The first measure included US$3.3 billion of immediate support (0.2% of gross domestic product [GDP]) for preventive and medical services, small merchants and small to medium enterprises (SMEs), and financial support for individuals quarantined/self-quarantined. The second measure was a US$13 billion package (0.8% of GDP; GDP in 2019 is US$1.6 trillion) that, along with the first measure, focused on support for preventive and medical services, and small merchants and SMEs, through special loans and guarantees. It also included financial support for landlords who reduced rental fees for commercial tenants, and households by offering consumption vouchers and tax exemptions.

Park, S., & Maher, C. S. (2020). Government Financial Management and the Coronavirus

Pandemic: A Comparative Look at South Korea and the United States. The American Review of Public Administration

United Arab Emirates:

The disruptive impact of the astonishingly rapid emergence of the US as the world's leading oil and gas producer over the past decade and the onset of the global coronavirus pandemic in the first quarter of 2020 on Middle East geopolitics has been profound. The dire outlook for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in their quest for economic diversification in a context of relatively low oil and gas prices highlights the importance of Asia in resuscitating global demand for oil and gas as the world economy emerges from the Covid lockdowns. The increasingly important role of China -- among the world's largest importers of oil and gas and a major capital investor in the region -- and the future actions of a Biden presidency are key factors that will constrain the economic outlook for the GCC countries and Middle East geopolitics.
Doshi, T. K. (2021). The Outlook for the Gulf Arab Economies and Regional Geopolitics in a Post-Covid Age.

Lebanese Republic:

Lebanon is extremely unequal and has been rocked by massive protests in recent months. The country is facing a financial crisis and is in talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) about a potential bailout programme. Other IMF programmes in the region have focused on austerity and have driven increases in poverty and inequality. A business-as-usual approach by the IMF in Lebanon could have serious and far-reaching adverse impacts. Any potential policies pushed by the IMF in Lebanon must first be shown not to impact negatively on economic and gender inequalities, and must be drawn up transparently in consultation with local communities, civil society organizations and social movements.
Abdo, N., Abed, D., & Ayoub, B. (2020). The IMF and Lebanon: The long road ahead–An assessment of how Lebanon's economy may be stabilized while battling a triple crisis and recovering from a deadly blast.

References:

Barua, S. (2020). Understanding Coronanomics: The economic implications of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3566477

Fauci, A. S., Lane, H. C., & Redfield, R. R. (2020). Covid-19—navigating the uncharted. https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejme2002387

Raphaël, C., BRAZIL: Continued Covid-19 pandemic and its impacts will mitigate economic recovery in 2021., (2020), Credendo. https://www.credendo.com/country-risk-monthly/brazil/brazil-continued-covid-19-pandemic-and-its-impact-will-mitigate-economic

Gravitas, D, Saudi Arabia carries out royal purge despite economic crisis, pandemic, (2020) Wion. https://www.wionews.com/world/saudi-arabia-carries-out-royal-purge-despite-economic-crisis-pandemic-350279

Aganbegyan, A, Post-Pandemic recover: the Russian economy and the transition to sustainable social and economic development, (2020), Springer. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1134/S1075700720060027

Marco, A, the impact of Covid-19 on the Italian economy,(2020), Fastener and Fixing. https://www.fastenerandfixing.com/insight/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-italian-economy/ Richard, P, Germany economy shrank by just 5% in 2020 amid Covid-19, (2021), The guardian. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/14/germany-economy-shrank-by-just-5-in- 2020-amid-covid-19

Stiegler, N., & Bouchard, J. P. South Africa: Challenges and successes of the COVID-19 (2020), lockdown,Elsevier Masson. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0003448720301785

Jhon, E, The cost of Covid: Australia's economic prospects in a wounded world, (2020), lowy institute. https://www.lowyinstitute.org/publications/costs-covid-australia-economic-prospects-wounded-world

Kumar, S. U., Kumar, D. T., Christopher, B. P., & Doss, C. (2020). The rise and impact of COVID-19 in India. Frontiers in medicine, 7, 250. https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmed.2020.00250/full

Karishma, V, Covid-19: China's economy picks up, bucking global trend, (2020), BBC. https://www.bbc.com/news/business-55699971

DeWit, A., Shaw, R., & Djalante, R. (2020). An integrated approach to sustainable development, National Resilience, and COVID-19 responses: The case of Japan. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 101808. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2212420920313108

Kimhi, S., Marciano, H., Eshel, Y., & Adini, B. (2020). Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic: Distress and resilience. International Journal of Disaster Risk, 50. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7491376/

McNeil, C., Jung, C., & Hochlaf, D. (2020). Rescue and recovery: Covid-19, jobs and income security.
https://apo.org.au/node/307643

Ahmed Hannan, S., Honjo, K., & Raissi, M. (2020). Mexico Needs a Fiscal Twist: Response to COVID-19 and Beyond.
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3744682

O'Connor, C. M., Anoushiravani, A. A., DiCaprio, M. R., Healy, W. L., & Iorio, R. (2020). Economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic: resuming elective orthopedic surgery and total joint arthroplasty. The Journal of arthroplasty, 35(7), S32-S36. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0883540320304253

Rodríguez-Antón, J. M., & Alonso-Almeida, M. D. M. (2020). COVID-19 Impacts and Recovery Strategies: The Case of the Hospitality Industry in Spain. Sustainability, 12(20), 8599.
https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/20/8599

Çakmaklı, C., Demiralp, S., Kalemli-Ozcan, S., Yeşiltaş, S., & Yıldırım, M. A. (2020). COVID-19 and emerging markets: The case of Turkey (No. 2011). Working Paper. https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/227918

Rezk, M. R. A., Piccinetti, L., Radwan, A., Salem, N. M., Sakr, M. M., & Khasawneh, A. (2020). Egypt beyond COVID 19, the best and the worst-case scenarios. Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues, 8(2), 147. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Le

Park, S., & Maher, C. S. (2020). Government Financial Management and the Coronavirus Pandemic: A Comparative Look at South Korea and the United States. The American Review of Public Administration, 50(6-7), 590-597. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0275074020941720

Doshi, T. K. (2021). The Outlook for the Gulf Arab Economies and Regional Geopolitics in a Post-Covid Age. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3766443

Abdo, N., Abed, D., & Ayoub, B. (2020). The IMF and Lebanon: The long road ahead–An assessment of how Lebanon’s economy may be stabilized while battling a triple crisis and recovering from a deadly blast. https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/handle/10546/621062